THE

RUDIMENTS

OR

FIRST PRINCIPLES

OF

English Grammar.

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Newcastle:
PRINTED BY M. ANGUS,

302 . g . 233

PREFACE.

CHILDREN, whoſe memories are in general very weak, ſhould not be loaded with a multiplicity of words when they enter upon any new ſcience. The ſhorter the definitions can be made, the better for them.

The Author of this little Treatiſe, who has been employed in the education of youth above twenty years, has found, by long experience, that the generality of Engliſh Grammars are but ill adapted to the capacities of children, when they firſt enter upon that moſt uſeful part of education.

To remove the difficulties which boys

generally meet with from long and tedious definitions, the following pages were drawn up for the uſe of his own ſchool, to lead them imperceptably into a knowledge of the firſt principles.

As it is yet intended for the uſe of his own School only, there is no need of any apology; and ſhould it happen to fall into the hands of another perſon, the method of its being taught, is ſufficiently obvious to any diſcerning teacher who knows the Engliſh Language.

NEWCASTLE,
NOV. 11, 1793.

GRAMMAR.

GRAMMAR is the art of uſing words according to certain eſtabliſhed rules.

Grammar is commonly divided into four parts, *Orthography*, *Etymology*, *Syntax*, and *Proſody*.

Orthography teaches the true ſpelling of words.

Etymology treats of the different kinds of words, their derivations and variations.

Syntax teaches how to join words together in a ſentence.

Proſody teaches the rules of pronunciation and verſification.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Of the Alphabet, and the Sounds of certain Letters.

THE Engliſh Alphabet conſiſts of twenty-ſix Letters, *viz.* a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, ſ, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z.

Letters are divided into vowels and conſonants.

A vowel is a letter which has a full and perfect ſound of itſelf.

There are ſeven vowels, a, e, i, o, u, w, and y.

A conſonant has no ſound, unleſs when joined to a vowel, with which it ſounds.

There are nineteen conſonants, b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, ſ, t, v, x, and z.

C has two ſounds, hard like k, and ſoft like ſ.

C ſounds hard like k before a, o, u, l, r, and at the end of ſyllables and words.

C ſounds ſoft like ſ, before e, i, and y.

G has two ſounds, hard and ſoft.

G ſounds hard before a, o, u, l, r, and at the end of ſyllables and words.

G for the moſt part ſounds ſoft like j, before e, i, and y.

G is ſilent before n, and m, in the end of words.

G and k, are ſilent before n, in the beginning of words. W is ſilent before r.

Ch, in ſome words, is ſounded like k, and in ſome it ſounds like ſh.

Ph, when joined in the ſame ſyllable, ſounds like f.

Ci, ſi, and ti, before a vowel generally ſound like ſh.

A ſyllable is a ſound of one or more letters, pronounced by one impulſe of the breath.

There are as many ſyllables in a word as there are diſtinct ſounds.

A diphthong is the ſound of two vowels in one ſyllable.

There are twenty diphthongs in Engliſh, aa, ai, au, aw, ay, ea, ee, ei, eo, eu, ew, ey, ie, oa, oi, oo, ou, ow, oy, ui.

A triphthong is the ſound of three vowels in one ſyllable.

STOPS *and* MARKS.

STOPS are uſed to ſhew what diſtance of time muſt be obſerved in reading.

The

The Stops in Reading are theſe,

A Comma - - ,	A Period - - - .
A Semicolon - ;	An Interrogation ?
A Colon - - :	An Exclamation !

A Comma ſtops the reader's voice while he may deliberately count the number 1;—a Semicolon, 1, 2;—a Colon, 1, 2, 3;—a Period, Interrogation, Exclamation, or Admiration, 1, 2, 3, 4.

A Comma is uſed after every diſtinct number of words or figures.—After every adjective belonging to the ſame ſubſtantive, except the laſt.—After bare names of perſons called upon; or things diſtinctly mentioned.—After every diſtinct clauſe of a ſentence, which is a part of the whole.

A Semicolon is always uſed before caſual and exceptive conjunctions; ſuch as, for, becauſe, but, &c. and in the middle of a ſentence to diſtinguiſh contrarieties.

A Colon is uſed after a ſentence which cannot be called entirely though almoſt complete;—

It is generally uſed before a comparative conjunction in a ſimilitude; thus, As a bad air may endanger a good conſtitution: So may a place of bad example endanger a good man.

A Period is uſed at the end of a complete ſentence.

An Interrogation is uſed after a queſtion aſked.

An Exclamation or Admiration is uſed when any thing is admired or exclaimed againſt.

The Marks are theſe.

Accent	(´)	Paragraph	(¶)
Apoſtrophe	(’)	Crotchet	[ ]
Aſteriſm	(*)	Parentheſis	( )
Breve	(˘)	Quotation	(“)
Caret	(ʌ)	The end of a Quotation	(”)
Diæreſis	(¨)	Section	(§)
Circumflex	(ˆ)	Ellipſes	(—)
Hyphen	(-)	Brace	(⏞)
Index	(☞)		
Obeliſk	(†)		

DIRECTIONS *for* CAPITALS.

THE firſt letter of every book, chapter, verſe, paragraph, writing, and every line of poetry muſt be a capital.

After a Period, Colon, Interrogation and Admiration.

Titles of the divinity; proper names of all ſorts of perſons, places, and things; titles of men and women; of arts and ſciences; of trades; and all national adjectives muſt be a capital.

Any notable ſaying or paſſage of an author, quoted in his own words, begins with a capital.

The pronoun I, and Interjection O, muſt always be capitals.

Capitals are uſed in the titles of books by way of ornament; or in whole words and ſentences, when any thing very great is expreſſed.

ETYMO-

ETYMOLOGY.

THERE are ten kinds of words or parts of ſpeech in the Engliſh language, *Article*, *Subſtantive* or *Noun*, *Pronoun*, *Adjective*, *Verb*, *Participle*, *Adverb*, *Prepoſition*, *Conjunction*, *Interjection*.

An *Article* is a word ſet before a ſubſtantive to limit its ſignification.

A *Subſtantive* is the name of any perſon, place, or thing.

A *Pronoun* is a word uſed inſtead of a noun, to point out ſome perſon, place, or thing.

An *Adjective* denotes ſome property or quality of its ſubſtantive.—You may know an adjective by adding *thing* to it.

A *Verb* is the chief word in every ſentence, ſignifying the acting or being of a perſon or thing.—You may know a verb by prefixing *to*, or a perſonal pronoun to the word concerning which you are enquiring.

A *Participle* is a word derived from a verb, and partakes of the nature of a verb and an adjective.

An *Adverb* is joined to a verb, participle, adjective, or another adverb, to expreſs ſome quality or circumſtance of it.

A *Prepoſition* is put before nouns and pronouns chiefly, to connect them with other words, and to ſhew the relation which one word has to another.

A *Conjunction* connects and joins words and ſentences together.

An *Interjection* expreſſes ſome ſudden emotion of the mind.

ARTICLES.

ARTICLES. There are three articles, *a*, *an*, and *the*.

The article *a* is uſed before words beginning with a conſonant.

An is placed before words beginning with a vowel, or ſilent *h*.

A and *an* are placed before ſubſtantives of the ſingular number only.

The determines what particular perſon or thing is meant.

The may be placed before ſubſtantives of both ſingular and plural number.

SUBSTANTIVES. There are two kinds of ſubſtantives, proper and common.

A ſubſtantive proper is the name of any particular perſon, place or thing.

A common ſubſtantive is the name of things in general.

To ſubſtantives belong number, perſon, caſe, and gender.

Number is the diſtinction of one from many. There are two numbers, the ſiugular and the plural.

The ſingular ſpeaks of one, and the plural of more than one.

The plural is generally formed by adding *s* or *es* to the ſingular.

There are three perſons in each number; the firſt, ſecond, and third.

The firſt perſonis always the perſon who ſpeaks; the ſecond is always the perſon or thing ſpoken to; and the third is always the perſon or thing ſpoken of.

All nouns and pronouns are of the third perſon, except *I*, the firſt perſon ſingular; *thou*, the ſecond

cond perſon ſingular; *we*, the firſt perſon plural; and *ye*, or *you*, the ſecond perſon plural.

CASES are ſix in each number: the Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accuſative, Vocative, and Ablative.

The Nominative comes before the verb; the genitive has the ſign *of*; the Dative has the ſigns *to* or *for*; the Accuſative follows the verb; the Vocative calls or ſpeaks to; the Ablative has the ſigns *in*, *with*, *through*, *from*, *by*, *than*.

GENDER is the diſtinction of nouns according to their ſex.

There are two genders, the maſculine and feminine. Nouns ſignifying males or he's are of the maſculine gender. Thoſe ſignifying females or ſhe's are of the feminine gender. Thoſe ſignifying neither he's nor ſhe's are of the neuter, or neither, or no gender.

PRONOUNS are of ſix kinds, *viz.*

Perſonal.	Demonſtrative
Poſſeſſive.	Definitive.
Relative.	Diſtributive.

The perſonal Pronouns are

Singular.	1*ſt* perſon	*I.*	*Plural.*	1*ſt*	*We.*
	2*d*	*Thou.*		2*d*	*Ye* or *You*
	3*d*	*He, ſhe, it.*		3*d*	*They.*

How are they declined?

Leading ſtate.	*Following ſtate.*	*Leading ſtate.*	*Following ſtate.*
I	me	we	us
thou	thee	ye, or you	you
he	him	they	them
ſhe	her	who	whom

The poſſeſſive Pronouns are *my, thy, his, her, its, our, your their.*

How are they declined?

With a ſubſt.	*Without a ſubſt.*	*With a ſubſt.*	*Without a ſubſt.*
My	mine	our	ours
thy	thine	your	yours
his	his	their	theirs
her	hers		

The relative pronouns are, *who, which, what, whether, ſame.*

Who is uſed when we ſpeak of perſons, and *which* when we ſpeak of things.

This and *that* are called demonſtrative pronouns. —*This* makes *theſe*, and *that* makes *thoſe*, in the plural number.

The definitive pronouns are, *other, any, none, ſome, one*

The diſtributive pronouns are, *each, every, either.*

When *that* points out ſome perſon, place, or thing, it is a demonſtrative pronoun; in all other ſituations it is a conjunction.

ADJECTIVES are never varied but when they expreſs compariſon.

Compariſon is the altering of the adjective into *more* or *leſs.*

There are only two degrees of compariſon, the *comparitive* and the *ſuperlative.*

The *poſitive* is the firſt ſtate of the adjective expreſſing the quality ſimply without any increaſe or decreaſe.

The *comparitive* degree ſomewhat increaſes or decreaſes the poſitive ſtate of the adjective.—It is formed

formed by adding *r*, or *er* to the end of the poſitive, or putting *more* before it.

The *ſuperlative* increaſes or decreaſes the poſitive ſtate of the adjective to the utmoſt degree.—It is formed by adding *ſt*, or *eſt*, to the end of the poſitive, or putting *moſt* before it.

Some Adjectives are compared irregularly; as,

Poſitive.	Comparative.	Superlative
Good	better	beſt
bad	worſe	worſt
little	leſs	leaſt
much, or many	more	moſt
near	nearer	neareſt, or next
late	later	lateſt, or laſt.

VERBS. There are two kinds of verbs, *active* and *neuter*.

A verb *active* denotes the doing of an action.

A verb *neuter* denotes exiſting, or being in ſome poſture or ſituation.

The chief properties of a verb are mode, tenſe, number, and perſon.

Mode is the manner of uſing a verb through all the tenſes, numbers, and perſons.

There are five modes; the *Infinitive*, *Indicative*, *Imperative*, *Potential*, and *Subjunctive*.

The *Infinitive* mode has neither number, nor perſon, nor Nominative caſe before it; and is known by the ſign *to*.

The *Indicative* mode ſimply declares a thing, or aſks a queſtion.

The ſigns of the *Indicative* mode are *do*, *did*, *have*, *had*, *ſhall*, and *will*.

The *Imperative* mode commands, entreats, exhorts, or permits. *Let* is the ſign of the *Imperative* mode.

The *Potential* mode joins ſome power, as *liberty*, *will*, *duty*, or *neceſſity*, to the ſignification of the verb.

The ſigns of the *Potential* mode are *may*, *can*, *muſt*, *might*, *could*, *would*, and *ſhould*.

The *Subjunctive* mode is conditional, having always *if*, *though*, or ſome other conditional conjunction before it.

Of what do modes conſiſt? Of tenſes.

Tenſe is a diſtinction of time.

There are five tenſes, *preſent*, *imperfect*, *perfect*, *preterpluperfect* and *future*.

The *preſent* tenſe expreſſes the time which now is. It is known by the ſigns *do*, *doſt*, *doth*, or *does*.

The *imperfect* tenſe ſpeaks of the time paſt, but not quite finiſhed. It is known by the ſigns *did* and *didſt*.

The *perfect* tenſe repreſents the action as completely finiſhed. It is known by the ſigns *have*, *haſt*, *has*, or *hath*.

The *Preterpluperfect* tenſe repreſents the action as finiſhed before a certain paſt time. It is known by the ſigns *had* and *hadſt*.

The *Future* tenſe ſpeaks of the time to come. It is known by the ſigns *ſhall* and *will*.

Verbs have two numbers, the ſingular and the plural; and three perſons in each number.

The number and perſon of verbs are known by the number and perſon of their Nominative caſe.

What are helping verbs?

They are certain verbs joined to other verbs, to fix the mode and tenſe with greater exactneſs.

The helping verbs are *do*, *did*, *have*, *had*, *ſhall*, *will*, *may*, *can*, *muſt*, *might*, *could*, *would*, *ſhould*, *ought*, *be*, *am*, *art*, *is*, *are*, *was*, and *were*.

How

How are the helping verbs declined? Thus,

Sing. I *do*, thou *doſt*, he *doth*, or *does*
Plur. We *do*, ye or you *do*, they *do*
Sing. I *did*, thou *didſt*, he *did*
Plur. We *did*, ye or you *did*, they *did*
Sing. I *have*, thou *haſt*, he *has*, or *hath*
Plur. We *have*, ye or you *have*, they *have*
Sing. I *had*, thou *hadſt*, he *had*
Plur. We *had*, ye or you *had*, they *had*
Sing. I *ſhall*, thou *ſhalt*, he *ſhall*
Plur. We *ſhall*, ye or you *ſhall*, they *ſhall*
Sing. I *will*, thou *wilt*, he *will*
Plur. We *will*, ye or you *will*, they *will*
Sing. I *may*, thou *mayeſt*, he *may*
Plur. We *may*, ye or you *may*, they *may*, &c. &c.
Sing. I *am*, thou *art*, he, ſhe, or it *is*
Plur. We *are*, ye or you *are*, they *are*
Sing. I *was*, thou *waſt* he, ſhe, or it *was*
Plur. We *were*, ye or you *were*, they *were*.

The conjugation of a verb is the manner of varying it through all the modes and tenſes.

How is the auxilliary or helping verb *to be* conjugated? Thus,

Infinitive Mode.

Preſent tenſe.	*Perfect tenſe.*
To *be*	To *have* been

Indicative Mode, Preſent Tenſe.

	1ſt Perſon.	*2d Perſon.*	*3d Perſon.*
Sing.	I *am*	thou *art*	he, ſhe, or it *is*.
Plur.	We *are*	ye or you *are*	they *are*.

Imperfect Tenſe.

	1ſt Perſon.	*2d Perſon.*	*3d Perſon.*
Sing.	I *was*	thou *waſt*	he, ſhe, or it *was*.
Plur.	We *were*	ye or you *were*	they *were*.

Perfect Tenſe.

Sing. I *have* been; thou *haſt* been; he *has*, or *hath* been.

Plur. We *have* been; ye or you *have* been; they *have* been.

Preterpluperfect Tenſe.

Sing. I *had* been; thou *hadſt* been; he *had* been.

Plur. We *had* been; ye or you *had* been; they *had* been.

Firſt Future Tenſe.

Sing. I *ſhall* or *will* be; thou *ſhalt* or *wilt* be; he, ſhe, or it *ſhall* or *will* be.

Plur. We *ſhall* or *will* be; ye or you *ſhall* or *will* be; they *ſhall* or *will* be.

Second Future Tenſe.

Sing. I *ſhall* or *will have* been; thou *ſhalt* or *wilt have* been; he *ſhall* or *will have* been.

Plur. We *ſhall* or *will have* been; ye or you *ſhall* or *will have* been; they *ſhall* or *will have* been.

Imperative Mode.

Sing. Let me be; Be, or be thou; Let him be.

Plur. Let us be; Be, or be ye or you; Let them be

Poten-

Potential Mode, Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. I *may* or *can* be; thou *mayſt* or *canſt* be; he *may* or *can* be.

Plur. We *may* or *can* be; ye *may* or *can* be; they *may* or *can* be.

Imperfect Tenſe.

Sing. I *muſt*, *might*, *could*, *would*, or *ſhould* be; thou *muſt*, *mightſt*, *couldſt*, *wouldſt*, or *ſhouldſt* be; he *muſt*, *might*, *could*, *would*, or *ſhould* be.

Plur. We *muſt*, *might*, *could*, *would*, or *ſhould* be; Ye or you *muſt*, *might*, *could*, *would*, or *ſhould* be; they *muſt*, *might*, *could*, *would*, or *ſhould* be.

Perfect Tenſe.

Sing. I *may* or *can have* been; thou *mayeſt* or *canſt have* been; he *may* or *can have* been.

Plur. We *may* or *can have* been; ye *may* or *can have* been; they *may* or *can have* been.

Preterpluperfect Tenſe.

Sing. I *muſt*, *might*, *could*, *would*, or *ſhould have* been; thou *muſt*, *mightſt*, *couldſt*, *wouldſt*, or *ſhouldſt have* been; he *muſt*, *might*, *could*, *would*, or *ſhould have* been.

Plur. We *muſt*, *might*, *could*, *would*, or *ſhould have* been; ye or you *muſt*, *might*, *could*, *would*, or *ſhou'd have* been; they *muſt*, *might*, *could*, *would*, or *ſhould have* been.

The future tenſe of this mode is beſt expreſſed by the preſent; as, I *may* or *can* go to-morrow.

Subjunctive Mode, Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. If I *be* ; if thou *be* ; if he, ſhe, or it *be*.
Plur. If we *be*; if ye or you *be* ; if they *be*.

Imperfect Tenſe.

Sing. Though I *were* ; though thou *wert*; if he, ſhe, or it *were*.
Plur. Though we *were*; if ye or you *were*; though they *were*.

Conjugate the active Verb to learn.

Infinitive Mode.

Preſent tenſe.	*Perfect tenſe.*
To *learn*.	To *have learned*.

Indicative Mode, Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. I *learn*; thou *learneſt*; he, ſhe, or it *learns*.
Plur. We *learn*; ye or you *learn*; they *learn*.

Or,

Sing. I *do learn*; thou *doſt learn*; he *doth* or *does learn*
Plur. We *do learn*; ye or you *do learn*; they *do learn*.

Imperfect Tenſe.

Sing. I *learned*; thou *learnedſt*; he *learned*.
Plur. We *learned*; ye or you *learned*; they *learned*.

Or,

Sing. I *did learn*; thou *didſt learn*; he *did learn*.
Plur. We *did learn*; ye or you *did learn*; they *did learn*.

Per-

Perfect Tenſe.

Sing. I *have learned*; thou *haſt learned*, &c.

Preterpluperfect Tenſe.

Sing. I *had learned*; thou *hadſt learned*, &c.

Firſt Future Tenſe.

Sing. I *ſhall* or *will learn*; thou *ſhalt* or *wilt learn*, &c.

Second Future Tenſe.

Sing. I *ſhall* or *will have learned*; thou *ſhalt* or *wilt have learned*, &c.

Imperative Mode.

1*ſt*. Let me *learn*;	1*ſt*. Let us *learn*;
2*d*. *Learn*, or *learn* thou;	2*d*. *Learn*, or *learn* ye;
3*d*. Let him *learn*.	3*d*. Let them *learn*.

Potential Mode, Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. I *may* or *can learn*; thou *mayſt* or *canſt learn*; he *may* or *can learn*, &c.

Imperfect Tenſe.

Sing. I *muſt*, *might*, *could*, *would*, or *ſhould learn*; thou *muſt*, *mightſt*, *couldſt*, &c.

Per-

Perfect Tenſe.

Sing. I *may* or *can have learned*; thou *mayſt* or *canſt have learned*; he *may* or *can* &c.

Preterpluperfect Tenſe.

Sing. I *muſt*, *might*, *could*, *would*, or *ſhould have learned*; thou *muſt*, *mighſt*, *couldſt*, *wouldſt*, or *ſhouldſt have learned*, &c.

Subjunctive Mode, Preſent Tenſe.

1*ſt*. If I *learn*;	1*ſt*. If we *learn*;
2*d*. If thou *learn*;	2*d*. If ye or you *learn*;
3*d*. If he *learn*.	3*d*. If they *learn*.

Irregular verbs are thoſe which do not form their imperfect tenſe, and paſſive participle in *ed*.

Conjugate an Irregular Verb.

Infinitive Mode.

Preſent tenſe.	*Perfect tenſe.*
To *drink*.	To *have drunk*.

Indicative Mode, Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. I *drink*; thou *drinkeſt*; he, ſhe, or it *drinks*.
Plur. We *drink*; ye *drink*; they *drink*.

Or,

Sing. I *do drink*; thou *doſt drink*; he *does drink*.
Plur. We *do drink*; ye or you *do drink*; they *do drink*.

Im-

Imperfect Tenſe.

Sing. I *drank*; thou *drankeſt*; he *drank*.
Plur. We *drank*; ye or you *drank*; they *drank*.
Or,
Sing. I *did drink*; thou *didſt drink*, &c.

Perfect Tenſe.

Sing. I *have drunk*, thou *haſt drunk*, &c.

Preterpluperfect Tenſe.

Sing. I *had drunk*, &c.

Firſt Future Tenſe

Sing. I *ſhall* or *will drink*, &c.

Second Future Tenſe.

Sing. I *ſhall* or *will have drunk*, &c.

Imperative Mode.

Sing. Let me *drink*, *Drink*, or *drink* thou; let him *drink*
Plur Let us *drink*; *drink* ye; let them *drink*.

Potential Mode, Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. I *may* or *can drink*, &c.

Imperfect Tenſe.

Sing. I *muſt*, *might*, *could*, *would*, or *ſhould drink*; &c.

Per-

Perfect Tenſe.

Sing. I *may* or *can have drunk*, &c.

Preterpluperfect Tenſe.

Sing. I *muſt*, *might*, *could*, *would*, or *ſhould have drunk*, &c.

Subjunctive Mode, Preſent Tenſe.

If I *drink*;	If we *drink*;
If thou *drink*;	If ye *drink*;
If he *drink*.	If they *drink*.

Imperfect Tenſe.

If I *drank*;	If we *drank*;
If thou *drank*;	If ye *drank*;
If he *drank*.	If they *drank*.

Perfect Tenſe.

Sing. If I *have drunk*; if thou *have drunk*; if he ſhe, or it *have drunk*, &c.

An Alphabetical *Liſt* of Irregular *Verbs.*

NOTE. The *Verbs* in this *Liſt* marked with R, have the regular form in uſe, as well as the irregular.

Preſent.	*Imperfect.*	*Participle.*
Abide	abode	abode
am	was	been
ariſe	aroſe	ariſen
awake	awoke R	awaked
Bake	baked	baken R
beat	beat	beat
bear	bare, or bore	borne
begin	began	begun
bend	bent R	bent R
bereave	bereft R	bereft
beſeech	beſought	beſought
bid	bade	bidden
bind	bound	bound
bite	bit	bitten
bleed	bled	bled
blow	blew	blown
break	brake, or broke	broken
breed	bred	bred
bring	brought	brought
build	built R	built
burſt	burſt	burſt, or burſten
buy	bought	bought
Can	could	
caſt	caſt	caſt

catch

Preſent.	*Imperfect.*	*Participle.*
catch	caught	caught
chide	chid	chidden
chooſe, or chuſe	choſe	choſen
cleave	clave R	cloven
climb *(to hang upon)*		climbed
cling	clang	clung
come	came	come
clothe	clad	clad R
coſt	coſt	coſt
crow	crew	crowed
creep	crope	crept R
cut	cut	cut
Dare	durſt	dared
deal	dealt R	dealt R
dig	dug R	digged
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamt R	dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
dwell	dwelt R	dwelt
Eat	ate	eaten
Fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
flee	fled	fled
fling	flung	flung

Preſent.	*Imperfect.*	*Participle.*
fly	flew	flown
forſake	forſook	forſaken
freeze	froze	frozen
freight	fraught, R	fraught, R
Get	got	gotten
gild	gilt, R	gilt, R
gird	girt, R	girt, R
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grave	graved	graven
grind	ground	ground
grow	grew	grown
Hang	hung, R	hung, R
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
heave	hove, R	hoven, R
hew	hewed	hewn
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	holden, held
hurt	hurt	hurt
Keep	kept	kept
knit	knit, R	knit, R
know	knew	known
Lade	laded	laden
lay, *to place*	laid	laid
lead	led	led
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let

Preſent.	*Imperfect.*	*Participle.*
lie, *to lie down*	lay	lain, or lien
loſe	loſt	loſt
load	loaded	loaden
Make	made	made
may	might	
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
mow	mowed	mown, R
muſt		
Ought	ought	
owe	owed	owen, or own
Pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
Quit	quit, R	quit
	quoth he	
Read	read	read
rend	rent	rent
rid	rid	rid
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
riſe	roſe	riſen
rive	rived	riven
run	ran	run
Saw	ſawed	ſawn
ſay	ſaid	ſaid
ſee	ſaw	ſeen
ſeek	ſought	ſought
ſeethe	ſod, R	ſodden

Preſent.	*Imperfect.*	*Participle,*
ſell	ſold	ſold
ſend	ſent	ſent
ſet	ſet	ſet
ſhake	ſhook	ſhaken
ſhall	ſhould	
ſhave	ſhaved	ſhaven
ſhear	ſhore	ſhorn
ſhed	ſhed	ſhed
ſhine	ſhone R	ſhone R
ſhow	ſhowed	ſhown
ſhoe	ſhod	ſhod
ſhoot	ſhot	ſhot
ſhred	ſhred	ſhred
ſhrink	ſhrank	ſhrunk
ſhut	ſhut	ſhut
ſing	ſang	ſung
ſink	ſank	ſunk
ſit	ſat	ſitten, or ſat
ſlay	ſlew	ſlain
ſleep	ſlept	ſlept
ſlide	ſlid	ſlidden
ſling	ſlang	ſlung
ſlink	ſlank	ſlunk
ſlit	ſlit	ſlit
ſmell	ſmelt R	ſmelt R
ſmite	ſmote	ſmitten
ſow, *to ſcatter ſeed*	ſowed	ſown
ſpeak	ſpoke, or ſpake	ſpoken
ſpeed	ſped	ſped

Preſent.	*Imperfect.*	*Participle.*
ſpell	ſpelled	ſpelt
ſpend	ſpent	ſpent
ſpill	ſpilt R	ſpilt R
ſpin	ſpan	ſpun
ſpit	ſpat	ſpitten
ſplit	ſplit R	ſplit R
ſpread	ſpread	ſpread
ſpring	ſprang	ſprung
ſtand	ſtood	ſtood
ſteal	ſtole	ſtolen
ſtick	ſtuck	ſtuck
ſting	ſtang	ſtung
ſtink	ſtank	ſtunk
ſtride	ſtrode, or ſtrid	ſtridden
ſtrike	ſtruck	ſtruck, or ſtricken
ſtring	ſtrung	ſtrung
ſtrive	ſtrove, R	ſtriven
ſtrow, or ſtrew *(to ſcatter)*	ſtrowed, or ſtrewed	ſtrown
ſwear	ſwore	ſworn
ſweat	ſweat	ſweat
ſwell	ſwelled	ſwollen
ſwim	ſwam	ſwum
ſwing	ſwang	ſwung
Take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore, or tare	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought

Present.	*Imperfect.*	*Participle.*
thrive	throve R	thriven
throw	threw	thrown
thruſt	thruſt	thruſt
tread	trod	trodden
wet	wet	wet
wax	waxed	waxen
wear	wore	worn
weave	wove R	woven R
weep	wept	wept
will	would	
win	won	won
wind	wound R	wound R
work	wrought R	wrought R
wring	wrung R	wrung R
write	wrote	written

OF PARTICIPLES.

THERE are two kinds of Participles; the *active* and *paſſive*.

The *active* ends in *ing*; the *paſſive* ends in *ed*, *t*, or *n*.

The *active* is formed by adding *ing* to the preſent tenſe of the Infinitive verb:—

If the verb end in *e*, the *e* is omitted.

Infinitive.	*Active Participle.*
To *love*	*Loving*
To *call*	*Calling*

In regular verbs, the *paſſive participle* is formed by adding *ed*, or *d*, to the preſent tenſe of the Infinitive verb; as,

Infinitive.	*Paſſive participle.*
To *love*	*Loved*
To *learn*	*Learned*

May the paſt tenſe and paſſive participle be uſed indiſcriminately?

No: The paſſive participle muſt always be uſed along with the helping verbs, to form the perfect and preterpluperfect tenſes.

OF ADVERBS,

ADVERBS generally end in *ly*, as *mercifully*, *fooliſhly*, *only*, and anſwer to the queſtions, *How? How much? When? Where?*

A Liſt of Adverbs.

Now	ſince	to-morrow
to-day	ago	oft
already	yeſterday	often
before	hereafter	oftentimes
hitherto	henceforth	ſoon
heretofore	henceforward	ſeldom
always	when	then
ever	never	here
there	where	ſomewhere
nowhere	elſewhere	everywhere

together	apart	aſunder
hither	thither	whither
upward	downward	forward
backward	hence	thence
whence	once	twice
thrice	much	enough
ſomewhat	yea	yes
nay	no	not
how	why	wherefore
whether	peradventure	perhaps
ſo	very, *and many more.*	

OF PREPOSITIONS.

The principal Prepoſitions are,

Above	between	on
about	betwixt	over
after	beyond	ſince
againſt	by	through
along	concerning	till
among	during	to
amongſt	for	towards
at	from	upon
before	in	until
behind	into	unto
below	near	under
beneath	nigh	with
beſide	of	within
beſides	out	without

A LIST *of* CONJUNCTIONS.

Again	for	ſince
albeit	however	ſo
alſo	if	than
although	leſt	that
altho'	likewiſe	therefore
and	moreover	thereupon
as	neither	though
becauſe	nevertheleſs	unleſs
both	nor	whereas
but	notwithſtanding	whereupon
eithe	or	whether
elſe	otherwiſe	yet
except	ſave	

RULES *for* ENGLISH CONCORD.

RULE I. A verb muſt agree with its Nominative word in number and perſon.

RULE II. Two or more nouns or pronouns, joined together by a copulative conjunction, require verbs, nouns, and pronouns, agreeing with them in the plural number.

RULE III. Nouns of number or multitude, may have the verb or pronoun, either in the ſingular or plural number.

RULE IV. The verbs *am* and *was*, have the leading ſtate of a pronoun both before and after them.

RULE

RULE V. The pronoun muſt agree with its antecedent, in number; gender, and perſon.

RULE VI. When a pronoun comes before the verb, it muſt be of the leading ſtate: When it is ſet after the verb, it muſt be of the following ſtate.

RULE VII. When there is a nominative caſe between the pronoun and the verb, the pronoun muſt be of the following ſtate.

RULE VIII. The pronouns *this* and *that* muſt agree with their ſubſtantives in number.

RULE IX. A prepoſition has the following ſtate of a pronoun after it.

RULE X. When two ſubſtantives come together, the firſt is turned into the Genitive caſe by adding *'s* to it.

RULE XI. Conjunctions connect like ſtates of pronouns, and the ſame mode and tenſe of verbs.

RULE XII. The comparitive adverbs, *more* and *moſt*, muſt not be ſet before adjectives compared by *er* and *eſt*.

RULE XIII. *Whoſe*, the Genitive caſe of *who*, ſhould not be uſed but when it relates to perſons.

RULE XIV. In Imperative and Interrogative ſentences, the Nominative caſe follows the principal verb, or the auxiliary.

RULE XV. Two or more nouns, equally worthy, connected by a disjunctive conjunction, and equally related to a verb, the verb agrees beſt with the neareſt.

EX-

EXAMPLES UNDER ALL THE FOREGOING RULES.

RULE I.—I do ſtudy, while thou does play.—James doſt dance.—We does ſing.—Ye doth make a noiſe.—They do cry.—Thou do eat.—He doth laugh.—I does read.—They doſt play.—We do mend.

I is ſick.—He art ſleeping.—Thou is idle.—We am ſweating.—You art wrong.—He am merry.—They is playing.—James art merry.—The ſervants is dancing.—I am unwell.

I was beaten.—He waſt flattered.—Thou waſt ſent for.—Jacob waſt there.—We was in good time.—Ye waſt afraid.—You were caught.—The king were at Windſor.—They was at home.—Thou were hurt.—I waſt among them.

I hath fought.—Thou haſt babbled.—John haſt been playing.—He have run.—We hath walkd.—Ye have believed.—You has declined.—They hath aſked.—The men has come.—The apple have fallen.

I had ſent.—Thou had played.—Mary hadſt ſung.—She hadſt danced.—Mark had fought.—They hadſt plumbs.—Ye had gone.—We hadſt eaten.—You had founded.—The boys hadſt idled.

I will go.—Thou ſhalt come.—He ſhalt aſk twice.—They will mourn.—We ſhalt ſing.—You will play.—Ann ſhalt dine.—She ſhall write.—The maids ſhalt aſk.

I dances.—Thou ſings.—We runs.—Ye laughs.—They eats.—A crooked horn ſound.—Peeviſh infants cries.—Plumbs is eaten.—Rivers overflows.—We read.—We was read;—Parents

governs.—Andrew ſing.—Children obeys.—Ye have read.—The Maſter did read.—The children cried —Many ſorrowful days has been ſeen.—Evil communications corrupts good manners.—The bad prides themſelves in their folly, but good minds alone is vain of their virtues.—The maſter teach.—The boy did play.—I have done.

Small miſtakes becomes great by frequent repetition.—I loves to be employed.—He do write.—The horſe lean.---He goes to dance.—I finiſh.---Whatever you undertakes, be emulous to excel.—I was in town when you was.—Thou ſhalt go.—He didſt like.---The maſter walks alone.—The maſter has walked long,

Is your friends in town.---Obſerve when the conſonant are doubled.—I was ending.—He were playing.—Thou was eating.—Thou forgetteſt all that is taught thee.—He that forgetteth his duty, does wrong.—Thou had written.—Thou will play.—The years paſſeth away.

Potential Mode, Preſent Tenſe.

THOU may write a letter.---Thou can read.—I mayſt learn.---He is writing a letter.---John mayeſt believe.—We mayeſt go.---Ye canſt run.—You can dance.---They are near at hand.

Imperfect Tenſe.

I couldſt ſend.—Thou could prevail.—You ſhouldſt write.---Ye would walk.—They ought to come.—We could eat.

Per

Perfect Tenſe.

I canſt have loved —Thou may have declined.---I am drinking. —They have eaten.—We haſt been drinking.—Ye canſt have been buying.—He can go --Thou can read.

Pluperfect Tenſe.

We might have had obtained.—Thou might have ſeen.—Ye ſhouldſt have wrote the letter.—Letters ought to have been written.—Thou ſhould have dined.—I ſhouldſt go.

Promiſcuous Exerciſes.

CHILDREN requires inſtructions.—A ſoft anſwer turn away wrath.---I is quite tired.—Pains endures long.—It am an uſeful book.—Geeſe is ſilly birds.—Dreams is but interludes.—The miniſters preaches.—The men drink.—Why ſtand thou ſo far off?—Death pity none.—Sinners hear not.—She fly on eagles' wings.—Thou is accuſed of the ſame fault.—The heavens declare the glory of God.

The verſions of this book differs.—John truants much.—All things proceeds from God.—The number of our days are with thee.—Coveto us men needs money leaſt, yet moſt affects it.—Boys loves to play.—Who is thou, O man, who preſumes on thy own wiſdom?—On the heels of folly tread ſhame —If I am good, I ſhall be happy. If thou ſeekeſt a good wife, thou wilt find a good wife.

RULE

RULE II. John and James was firſt at ſchool. George and Robert is come.—John and I reads better than you.—Honour and renown attend good actions.—Virtue and vice has different conſequences.—Liſe and death is in the power of the tongue.—He and you is to blame.—Conſtancy and temperance in our actions, makes virtue ſtrong. Daniel and I waſt to go.—The king, the parliament, and the nation, wiſhes for peace.—Robert, William, and James, writes well.—You, and he, and I, is to pay a viſit.—My father and mother preſents their compliments to you.—Fables, figures, allegories, and poems, frequently ſoftens the ſovereignty of inſtruction, and enforces the doctrines which is contained under them.—Thou and he ſings merrily.—Boys and girls loves to play. Sleeping, eating, and drinking, is neceſſities eſſential to man.—Glory and honour ſurvives good men after death.—Faith and repentance is neceſſary.---John and thou commonly truants much. Mary and Ann was at church yeſterday.—Your ſiſter and you are to be praiſed.—Peter and thou canſt read.—Juſtice and mercy waiteth before the throne of God.

RULE III. The parliament are met.—What a flock of geeſe are there.—My people does not conſider.—The army is at hand.—The mob are great.—The parliament are ſitting.—The whole nation were in expectation of a prince out of Judea.—Never were any people ſo much infatuated as the Jewiſh nation were.

RULE IV. I am him.—This is her.—Thee art he.—Whom are ye.—Ye are them.—Theſe are they.—Who art thee.—Theſe fellows are them. They were them.—Him and me were both accuſ-

ed of the ſame fault.—I was her.—Me was him. Thou were her.—Thee and I were them.—It was ſhe.—It was him.

RULE V. He is a wiſe man which ſpeaks little.—Your father is very healthy, though ſhe be turned of ſixty.—This is a good cow, he gives a large quantity of milk.—He is a very good cow.—He is a good hen, he lays large eggs.—She is a fat horſe—He is a lean mare.—My book is cleaner than thine, tho' ſhe be older.—You and I are to ride to Durham, where he will meet with John.—My father and mother are in the country, where you intend to ſpend the ſummer.—Thy ſiſter is a good girl, he behaves well.—This pen is bad, ſhe muſt be mended.—Art and ſtudy mends nature's defects, ye exerciſe our faculties.—I will give you my top, ſhe is a very good one.—Theſe are all the boys which were idle.

RULE VI. My father loves me.—I taught he, and he taught I.—Who taught thou to dance. It is hard to make I ſuffer for another's fault.—I like ſhe very well.—Her mother hates ſhe.—He who is idle you ſhould correct.—Him ſent me to the buſineſs.—Miſs Charlotte bought they—I read it.—Him bought it.—I cannot pleaſe her and thou both.—They had ſeen we.—Them told us.—He rode I down.

RULE VII. Your friend, who I ſaw yeſterday.—This is he who you love.—I am the perſon who ſhe ſent.

RULE VIII. That maſter is indulgent.—This man are diligent.—That boys are idle.—Thoſe girl is troubleſome.—By this means you will gain your action.—The evils of human life are numerous enough, without being multiplied by that of choice

choice.—I have not heard from him this ten
That boys are playing.—Theſe ſtick is crooked.
I love no intereſts but that of truth and virtue; and I hate none but that of vice and folly.

RULE IX. They came to I.—You came from he —I ſought for they.—He ſent for me.—We will part them between we —He went before they. To who will you give it? to thou.—With who do you live?—He gave ſhe and I each a pen for they. With-hold not good from they to who it is due. Walk before I —I ſat between he and ſhe.—George thinks himſelf above thou and I.—Let us play againſt them.—Will you ſtay behind ſhe, or you will go with her.

RULE X. Robert book is neat.—The nation peace is diſturbed;—He read one of Gay fables. The king picture.—Have you read Milton's poems, or Thompſon ſeaſons?—Ovid works.—Borrow your brother's book for I.—John copy is well written.—Do you ſee that boy rudeneſs, he has almoſt hit the woman face?—This is Charles book —A wiſe man anger is ſhort.—Miſs Ann her beauty.—A wiſe child hears his parent inſtruction. Dianna anger was Action death.—Give to Cæſar what is Cæſars, and to God what is God.—This is the way to St Paul.

RULE XI. Thou and me are both accuſed of the ſame fault.—I and him are culpable.—He and you and me will get it all.—I came yeſterday, and tell him and ſhe I will not do it.—Did he not fear the Lord, and beſought the Lord, and the Lord repented him of the evil which he had pronounced againſt he.—Him and ſhe eat heartily.—I am him who told you and ſhe.

RULE XII. John is a more taller boy than James; but he is a more better boy.—Jane is more

fairer than Ann.—Thou art the moſt wiſeſt boy I ever ſaw.—My pen is more better than yours.—Your copy is the moſt beſt written.—Religion is the moſt pleaſanteſt thing in the world.—Rome is a moſt ancienteſt city.

RULE XIII. This book, whoſe author I know, is very edifying.

The diameter of a circle, whoſe chord is given. This man is a friend whoſe worth I know.—This boy is my ſon, which I am very fond of.—I ſhall keep this horſe, whoſe actions pleaſe me.—The queſtion, whoſe ſolution is required, is unlimited.

RULE XIV. Hear ye,—Believeſt you? Go thou traitor.—Who is thou, O man, who preſumes on thy own wiſdom? Do thou murmur at the diſpenſations of God?—Learn thou by others vices, how filthy thy own are.—Honour thou the king.—Does thou forget?—Fear God.—Doſt they love ſtudy?

RULE XV. The general or the officers has ordered ſupper.—Neither the officers nor the men is come.—The boys or the maſter learn.—Neither the maſter nor the boys learns.—The caſh, the bills, or the book are in the deſk.

Neither ink, nor ruler, nor pens is here.—Neither the pens, nor the ruler, nor ink are here. Nothing are wanting here but charms.—Was it your brother or your ſiſters who was viſiting my father yeſterday? The maſter or the ſcholars is reading.—Neither the ſcholars nor the maſter are reading.

Promiſcuous Examples.

ALL things proceeds from God; order, grace, and beauty ſprings from his hand.—The miniſ-

ters

ters preaches, but ſinners hear not.—If you was here, you ſhould find three or four in the parlour after dinner, whom you would ſay paſſed their time agreeably.—My brothers and me were at church yeſterday, where they heard a good ſermon.

How wretched art the man who crave for more,
Yet ſuffer want when it have gold in ſtore;
Pincheſt its guts and ſhame itſelf with rags,
To pleaſe its greedy ſoul with uſeleſs bags.

The man's manners commonly ſhapes his fortune.—As to the public they was very uneaſy at the ill ſucceſs of this expedition.—There is many people in the world who lives as if they were never to die.—Prudent men foreſees evil, but the ſimple paſs on, and is puniſhed.—In one hour ſo great riches is come to nought.—Virtue and vice differs from each other as much as light to darkneſs,—He is mindful of his maſter commands.—I delights to hear muſic.—Are either of theſe two men your relations? No, neither of them are.—Cicero was the moſt eloquenteſt of all orators,—Homer was not the inventreſs of fables; they were far more ancient than him.—We are better than them.—Glory ſurvive good men after death. Death takes not his crown away.—Prudence governs the wiſe; but there is but few of that ſort. They hath gone without thou and I,—The beſt and moſt wiſeſt of men doth ſometimes err.—You are much older than her.—When a Argument be over, how many reaſons do a man recolleſt, who his heat and violence made he utterly forget?—Thou commonly truants much, and is very idle, which is moſt pernicious things.—You

are ſtronger than him,—I congratulate you on your late ſucceſs.—Who do you ſpeak to.—How many unjuſt and wrong things is authoriſed by cuſtom —Ye clothe you, but there is none warm; and he that earneth wages, earneth wages to put it into a bag with holes —There are a great number of prepoſitions,—I hate thy manners which does not reverence ſuperiors.—That picture is tolerable well painted.—Neither of theſe are the meaning of the text.—A conſcience free from guilt laugh at falſe accuſers ; but fear are common to guilty perſons.—Live well, and then how ſoon ſoe'er thou die.

Thou art of age to claim eternity.—Who is thou, O man, who preſumes on thy own wiſdom. I takes it to be a principal rule in life, not to be too much addicted to any one thing.—Have you forgot the enemy, yourſelves and I.—Juſtice and mercy waits on God's throne; benevolence and love enlighteneth his countenance.—O Lord, thou is our Father, thou haſt made ſummer and winter. He releaſed to him his ſons, who he had in captivity at Rome.—Thou and me is both accuſed of the ſame fault.—Him and her eat heartily.—Learning and knowledge is ornaments in youth.—Aquilius, when he was aſked what knavery was, he anſwered, when one thing is pretended, and another driven at.—It was affected by that means. Them that oppreſs the poor to increaſe their riches; and them that gives to the rich ſhall ſurely come to want.—With who do you live.—I dares not tell you a ſyllable of the matter.—I am him which told thou.—Why ſtandeſt thou ſo far off, and hideth thy face in the needful time of trouble.—Anger and impatience is every where unreaſonable. Pride, cruelty, and revenge, is a diobolical paſſion.

As for wealth and the goods of this world he has it all in contempt.—Let no man's contrition be leſs than their crime.—The moſt readieſt way to arrive at glory is to be what we deſire to be accounted.—So likewiſe ſhall my heavenly father do alſo unto ye, if ye from your hearts forgive not every one his brother their treſpaſſes.

PART SECOND,

In which the different *Parts* of *Speech* are more largely treated on, intended for Boys when their Ideas are more enlarged by having made themſelves Maſters of what is gone before.

GRAMMAR.

GRAMMAR is the art of ſpeaking and writing any language with propriety.

Engliſh grammar teaches to ſpeak and write the Engliſh language properly.

Grammar in general, or univerſal grammar, explains the principles which are common to all languages.

A *primitive* word is that which comes from no other, either in the ſame, or any other language; as, *king*, *raven*, *heaven*.

A *derivative* word is that which comes from ſome other word, either in the ſame, or another language; as, *kingdom*, *ravenous*, *heavenly*.

A *ſimple* word is that which is not compounded; as, *ſea*, *land*, *earth*, *king*, *man*.

A *compound* word is that which is made up of two or more words; as, *ſea-fiſh*, *land-tortoiſe*, *iron-monger*.

A

A ſentence is a number of words joined together in ſuch order, as to make a complete ſenſe.

A *ſimple* ſentence has in it at leaſt one noun and one verb; as, John reads.

A *compound* ſentence is two or more ſimple ſentences joined together; as, Charles reads, and William writes.

OF ARTICLES.

A and *an* are called indefinite articles, becauſe they do not point out what particular perſon or thing is meant; as, a book ſignifies any book; an apron, any apron.

A is uſed before the adjectives *few* and *many*, though joined with ſubſtantives of the plural number; as, a few apples; a great many plumbs; a thouſand men.

The is called the definite article, becauſe it points out what particular perſon or thing is meant; as, this is *the* boy who wrote the letter which you received.

Proper ſubſtantives, and abſtract names; as, *wiſdom, virtue, envy*, have no article before them, except by way of diſtinction or eminence; as, he is *an* Alexander for bravery; or when ſome ſubſtantive is underſtood; as the Tyne, that is, the river Tyne.

The is ſometimes ſet before adverbs in the comparative, or ſuperlative degree; as, *the oftener* I read the ſcriptures, *the more* I admire them.

When a ſubſtantive has an adjective before it, the article is ſet before the adjective; as, a large houſe, an excellent pye.

Nouns,

Nouns taken in the largeſt ſenſe have no article before them; as, man is frail, that is, all men without exception.

OF SUBSTANTIVES

EVERY word is a ſubſtantive which makes ſenſe with an article before it; or which can be ſeen, heard, felt, taſted, or made the ſubject of diſcourſe; and by putting *thing* after it makes nonſenſe; as, a book, an apple, the man, the houſe, are ſenſe; but, a hand *thing*, the tree *thing*, are nonſenſe.

Nouns may be divided into collective; as, ſocieties, communities; as, *the people, an army, the clergy, the faculty.*—Abſtract; as, *wiſdom, goodneſs, prudence, envy, happineſs.*—Derivatives; as, from *city, citizen*; *Rome, roman; art, artiſt.*—Verbal; as, from *to dance, dancing*; *to walk, walking.*

OF NUMBER.

SUBSTANTIVES in the ſingular number ending in *s, x, ch,* or *ſh,* form their plurals by adding *es*; as, *fox, foxes*; *church, churches.*

Adding *s* to ſubſtantives ending in *ce, ge, ſe, ze,* makes another ſyllable; as, *nurſe, nurſes*; *prize, prizes.*

Sub-

Subſtantives ending in *f*, or *fe*, form the plural by changing the *f*, or *fe*, into *ves*; as, *calf*, *calves*; *knife*, *knives*.—*Staff* in the plural is *ſtaves*.

Exception.—*Chief*, *cliff*, *cuff*, *dwarf*, *grief*, *handkerchief*, *hoof*, *muff*, *miſchief*, *proof*, *puff*, *relief*, *reproof*, *roof*, *ruff*, *ſcoff*, *ſnuff*, *ſtrife*, *ſtuff*, *wharf*, take *s* to make the plural.

Subſtantives ending in *y* with a conſonant before it, form their plurals by changing the *y* into *ies*; as, *cherry*, *cherries*.—If a vowel go before *y*, the plural is made by adding *s*; as, *boy*, *boys*.—Man, and its compounds form the plural by changing the *a* into *e*.

Some ſubſtantives have no plural; as the names of men, countries, cities, towns, mountains, alſo the earth.—Names of virtues, vices, habits, metals, herbs, ſpices, liquids, and moſt kinds of grains; as; *goodneſs*, *malice*, *ſilver*, *tar*, *wax*, *wheat*, *barley*; a few excepted, as *cloves*, *cabbages*, *leeks*, *nettles*, &c.

Bread, *beer*, *ale*, *honey*, *milk*, *butter*, &c. have no plural.

Others have no ſingular; as, *alps*, *annals*, *arms*, *aſhes*, *bellows*, *bowels*, *breeches*, *calends*, *creſſes*, *dregs*, *embers*, *entrails*, *filings*, *goods*, *grains*, *hatches*, *ides*, *lungs*, *news*, *nones*, *ſciſſors*, *ſheers*, *ſnuffers*, *thanks*, *tongs*, *wages*.

Some ſubſtantives have both numbers alike; as, *deer*, *fern*, *hoſe*, *ſalmon*, *ſheep*, *ſwine*.

Many ſubſtantives form their plurals irregularly, as, *brother*, *brothers*, or *brethren*; *child*, *children*; *cow*, *cows*, or *kine*; *die*, *dice*; *foot*, *feet*; *gooſe*, *geeſe*; *louſe*, *lice*; *mouſe*, *mice*; *penny*, *pence*; *ſow*, *ſows*, or *ſwine*; *tooth*, *teeth*.

Words taken from foreign languages generally retain their original plurals; as, *arcanum*, *arcana*;

beau

beau, beaux; erratum, errata; genius, genii; monſieur, meſſieurs; magus, magi; phenomenon, phenomena; vortex, vortices; cherub, cheribim; ſeraph, ſeraphim.

CASES.

THE *Nominative caſe* is that caſe in which a thing is ſimply mentioned; as, *a boy, an egg, the horſe.*

It is known by aſking the queſtion *who? which?* or *what?* Thus, the girls are idle. Who are idle? the *girls.*—Here *girls* is the Nominative caſe.—The Infinitive mode, or a whole ſentence, may be the Nominative caſe to the verb.

The *Genitive caſe* implies property or poſſeſſion. It is known by having the word *of* before it; as, the idleneſs *of* the boy: or by *s* with an apoſtrophe at the end; as, *John's* hat.

When the word ends in *s*, the Genitive may be the ſame as the Nominative; as, *for righteouſneſs ſake.*

The apoſtrophe only is added to plurals ending in *s*, to form the genitive; as, *the Ladies' Diary.*

The *s* is ſometimes omitted after proper names ending in *x*, or *s*; as *Felix' room*; *Pelius' ſon.*

When ſeveral names are joined together in the Genitive caſe, the apoſtrophe with *s* is added to the laſt of them only; as, *William, John, Charles,* and *Richard's book.*

The *Dative caſe* gives, ſends, or conveys to the object, and has *to* or *for* before it; as, this book is for *Peter*; I will ſend to *him.*

The *Accuſative* is that caſe whereon the effect of the verb falls: as, Robert painted the *picture*.

The *Vocative caſe* calls, rouſes, or invokes the object, and has *O* before it; as, *O Man*!

Nouns in the Vocative caſe are of the ſecond perſon.

The *Ablative caſe* takes, or derives from; as, I got the knife from *Thomas*.

An Example of the different Caſes.

Nom.	The Letter	*Nom.*	The Letters
Gen.	Of the General	*Gen.*	Of the Officers
Dat.	To the Miniſter, ſaved	*Dat.*	To the Miniſters, preſerved
Accu.	The Town	*Accu.*	The Towns
Voc.	O Prince!	*Voc.*	O Princes!
Abl.	From the Enemy.	*Abl.*	From the Enemies.

GENDER.

THERE are ſome nouns common to both ſexes; as, a *ſparrow*, a *cat*, a *ſervant*.

The ſex or gender of ſuch, is diſtinguiſhed by adding another ſubſtantive to them; as, a *man-ſervant*, a *hen-ſparrow*; or the pronoun *he* or *ſhe*; as, a *he-goat*, a *ſhe-bear*.

Some-

Sometimes the *gender* is diſtinguiſhed by different words; thus,

Male.	*Female.*	*Male.*	*Female.*
Bachelor	Maid	huſband	wife
boar	ſow	king	queen
boy	girl	lad	laſs
bridegroom	bride	lord	lady
brother	ſiſter	man	woman
buck	doe	maſter	miſtreſs
bull	cow	milter	ſpawner
bullock	heifer	nephew	niece
cock	hen	ram	ewe
dog	bitch	ſloven	ſlut
drake	duck	ſon	daughter
father	mother	ſtag	hind
friar	nun	uncle	aunt
gander	gooſe	widower	widow
horſe	mare	wizard	witch

The *feminine* is ſometimes formed by changing the end of the *maſculine* into *eſs*; as,

Male.	*Female.*	*Male.*	*Female.*
Abbot	Abbeſs	emperor	empreſs
actor	actreſs	governor	governeſs
ambaſſador	ambaſſadreſs	hunter	huntreſs
duke	dutcheſs	marquiſs	marchioneſs
elector	electreſs	prince	princeſs

Others form the *feminine* by adding *eſs* to the end of the *maſculine*; as,

Male.	*Female.*	*Male.*	*Female.*
Baron	Baroneſs	heir	heireſs
count	counteſs	jew	jeweſs

Male.	*Female.*	*Male.*	*Female.*
lion	lioneſs	prophet	propheteſs
patron	patroneſs	ſhepherd	ſhepherdeſs
prior	prioreſs	tutor	tutoreſs
poet	poeteſs	viſcount	viſcounteſs

And ſome change the termination of the maſculine into *ix* to form the feminine; as,

Male.	*Female*
Adminiſtrator	adminiſtratrix
executor	executrix
teſtator	teſtatrix

Hero makes the feminine heroine.

PRONOUNS.

THE pronoun *it* is properly a neuter pronoun, being applied to things only.

The *poſſeſſive* pronouns are ſo called, becauſe they ſignify poſſeſſion; as, *my book.*

Mine and *thine* are ſometimes uſed inſtead of *my* and *thy* before words beginning with a vowel; as, *mine* eyes; *thine* arm.

The *relative* pronouns are ſo called, becauſe they relate, or refer to ſome ſubſtantive uſed in the former part of the ſame ſentence.

The *demonſtrative* pronouns are ſo called, becauſe they point out the perſon or thing we ſpeak of; as, *this* man; *that* hat.

This is uſed to things near, and *that* to things at a diſtance.

The

The *definitive* pronouns are ſo called, becauſe they only ſerve to aſcertain thoſe ſubſtantives to which they refer, or are joined.

The *diſtributive* pronouns are ſo called, becauſe they divide the perſons or things which make up a number; as, *each of the books.*

Own and *ſelf* are joined to poſſeſſive pronouns to mark their meaning more emphatically; but *ſelves* is uſed in the plural number; as, *ourſelves.*

Pronouns muſt agree with one another in a ſentence; as, *thou* muſt be followed by *thy* and *thine*; when *thy* leads in a ſentence, *thou* muſt follow; —*you* and *yours* muſt always follow *you.*

Every relative pronoun has an antecedent to which it refers, either expreſſed or underſtood.

One is uſed in an unlimited ſenſe; as, *one* is apt to think; and may admit of the plural number.

One makes *one's*; *other*, *other's*; *another*, *another's*, in the poſſeſſive.

I, and any other perſon, is equal to *we*; *thou* and another to *ye*; *he*, *ſhe*, *it*, and another to *they*. When a pronoun is ſet alone, as an anſwer to a queſtion, it muſt be of the leading ſtate.

ADJECTIVES.

MOST adjectives of one ſyllable, and many of two ſyllables, form the *comparative* by adding *r*, or *er*; and the ſuperlative by adding *ſt*, or *eſt.*

When the poſitive ends in *e*, *r* is added to form the comparative; and *ſt* to form the ſuperlative.—When it ends with a conſonant *er*, and *eſt*, is added.

Many

Many adjectives of two ſyllables, and all of more than two, are compared by *more* and *moſt*.

Some adjectives form the ſuperlative by joining *moſt* to the end of them; as, *uppermoſt*, *utmoſt*.

Chief and *extreme* are ſuperlatives.

Every adjective relates to ſome ſubſtantive either expreſſed or underſtood.

Adjectives are ſometimes improperly uſed as adverbs.

VERBS.

THE difference of perſons makes ſome change in the terminations of verbs; thus, the ſecond perſon of the verb in the ſingular number, both in the preſent and imperfect tenſe, is formed by adding *ſt*, or *eſt*, to the firſt perſon; as, *I place*, *thou placeſt*; *I call*, *thou calleſt*: The third perſon is formed by adding *th*, *eth*, *s*, or *es*; but this change is only in the ſecond and third perſons ſingular of the preſent, and in the ſecond perſon ſingular of the imperfect:—The perſons of the plural number are always the ſame as the firſt perſon ſingular.

Verbs ending in *e*, have *ſt* or *th* added; and *es* is added to thoſe ending in *ſs*, *x*, or *o*.

When *eſt* or *eth* is added to a verb ending in a ſingle conſonant, preceded by a ſingle vowel, on which the accent is placed, that conſonant is doubled; as, *forget*, *forget-teſt*, *forget-teth*.

Alſo in verbs which conſiſt of one ſyllable, and end with a ſingle conſonant; as *gag*, *gag g ſt*.

Verbs which end in *y*, with a conſonant before it,

it, change *y* into i before the termination; as, *to pity. pitieſt,*

Do and *did* are uſed to mark the action itſelf, or the time of it, with greater force and diſtinction; I *do* applaud thee; I *did* love him, but I *do* not now —They frequently ſupply the place of another verb, and make the repetition of it, in the ſame, or a following ſentence, unneceſſary; as, you *do* not learn ſo faſt as ſhe *does.*—*Doth* is uſed in ſolemn, *does* in familiar language.

Shall and *will* equally denote the future time, but differ widely in their ſignification; thus, *ſhall,* in the firſt perſon of both numbers, ſimply foretels; as, I *ſhall* dine at home.

Will. in the firſt perſon ſingular and plural, intimates reſolution; as, I *will* reward the good:— and promiſes; as, We *will* endeavour to deſerve your favour.

Shall, in the ſecond and third perſons of both numbers, promiſes, commands, or threatens; as, thou, he, you, or they *ſhall* go.

Will, in the ſecond and third perſons ſingular, only foretels; as, thou *wilt* fall; they *will* have a pleaſant walk.

May, can, and *muſt,* relate to both preſent and future time; as, I *can* (now) write; if he come (to-morrow) you *may* ſpeak to him.

Might and *cou'd* have the ſame ſignification as *may* and *can*; but ſuppoſe the intervention of ſome impediment which prevents the doing of the action; as, I *might,* or *could* take a walk, if it did not rain.

Might, could, would, and *ſhould,* refer in ſome manner to preſent, paſt, and future time; as,
Preſent. I wiſh ſhe *could* (now) come.
Paſt. It was my deſire that ſhe *might* or *ſhould* (then) come.

Fu-

Future. If ſhe would come (to-morrow) I *might*, *could*, *would*, or *ſhould* ſpeak to her.

Should ſignifies obligation; and *would* denotes inclination.

When *have* follows *muſt*, *ought*, and *ſhould*, they then relate to the time paſt; as, I *ought* to have thanked him; I *ſhould* have paid him; we *muſt* have ſeen it.

Would is uſed with ſome of the perſons of the verb, and *ſhould* with others; for inſtance, after a ſuppoſition has been introduced relative to the perſons; as,

Sing. 1. Were I to omit my leſſon, I *ſhould* be guilty of a fault.
2. Wert thou to be idle, thou *wouldſt* be blameable.
3. Were ſhe not to dance, ſhe *would* not be pleaſed.

Plur. 1. Were we to do ſo, we *ſhould* be ſorry.
2. Were ye to run, ye *would* be fatigued.
3. Were they to walk, they *would* take cold.

Would is uſed in the firſt perſon ſingular and plural, and *ſhould* in the ſecond and third, when the ſuppoſition regards, or is introduced by the firſt perſon ſingular or plural; as,

Sing. 1. Were it my pleaſure, I *would* do it.
2. If it were convenient to me, thou *ſhouldſt* go.
3. Did it ſuit me, he *ſhould* ſet out.

Plur. 1. Were it to be of ſervice, we *would* do it.
2. Were it agreeable to me, ye *ſhould* take a walk.
3. If I thought it proper, they *ſhould* play.

Muſt

Muſt is an imperfect verb, and uſed only before another, in all the perſons.

Let, before the firſt perſon, expreſſes entreating, or an ardent reſolution; as, *let* me die with him; *let* us go hence.

When the neuter verb ſtands between a ſingular and plural noun or pronoun, it agrees beſt with that immediately before it; as, all *things were* ſea; the whole *ſum is* ten pounds.

The *ſubjunctive mode* is formed by adding a conjunction to the indicative mode, and dropping the perſonal terminations in the ſecond and third perſons ſingular of the preſent, and the ſecond perſon ſingular of all the other tenſes.

All regular verbs are conjugated like the verb *to learn*.

An active verb may be conjugated by adding the *active participle* to the auxiliary verb *to be*, through all the modes, tenſes, numbers, and perſons; as, *I am learning*; *thou art learning*; *he*, or *ſhe is learning*, &c.

The expreſſion which is called a paſſive verb in Engliſh, is only the *paſſive participle* joined to the verb *to be*, through all its variations; thus,

Preſent. I am loved.
Imperfect. I was loved.
Perfect. I have been loved, &c.

A verb is *irregular* only in the *imperfect tenſe* and *paſſive participle*.—They are conjugated in all reſpects like regular verbs, except in the imperfect tenſe.

Defective verbs are thoſe which want many of their tenſes and perſons; as, I *ought*, *methinks*.

Defective verbs are always joined to the infinitive mode of ſome other verb; as, I *dare* ſay; I *ought* to learn my leſſon.

Ought never admits another verb immediately after

after it without the preposition *to*.

When two principal verbs come together, the last, having the preposition *to* before it, is the infinitive mode; yet there are some verbs which have commonly other verbs following them, in the infinitive mode, without the sign *to*; as, *bid*, *dare*, *need*, *make*, *see*, *hear*, *feel*; and perhaps some others.

Every verb, except the infinitive, has a nominative expressed or understood.

PARTICIPLES.

THE participle becomes an adjective, when it is joined to a substantive, merely to denote its quality, without any respect to time; as, a *loving father*; a *learned man*.

The *active* participle with an *article* before it, and the preposition *of* after it, becomes a substantive; as, poverty turns our thoughts much upon *the supplying of* our wants.

Where the silent *e* is preceded by the soft *g*, the *e* must be preserved in forming the active participle; as, singe, singeing.—Cringing, twinging, &c. omit the *e*, because we have no such verbs as *to cring*, *to twing*, &c.

When the infinitive ends in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, that consonant is doubled in forming the participle; as, to commit, committing, committed.

The *active* participle is elegantly and frequently used instead of the infinitive verb; as, *I love reading*.

Par-

Participles have the ſame ſtate of a pronoun after them as their verbs have.

When an *active participle* has *the* before it, it muſt have *of* after it; as, *the loving of* our enemies.

ADVERBS.

AN *adverb* may be known by putting the queſtion with *how*, *how much*, *when*, or *where*; if the anſwer be not a *ſubſtantive*, a *relative*, or a *participle*, it will be an *a verb*; as, He was yonder juſt now.—*Where* was he?—*yonder*.—*When?*—*Juſt now*.—Therefore *yonder*, and *juſt now* (not being ſubſtantives, nor participles) are *adverbs*.

Moſt of the *adverbs* may be diſtinguiſhed from adjectives, thus; If a ſubſtantive be put after them, they will make nonenſe:—But when joined to an adjective or verb, they will make ſenſe; as, *totally* houſe, is nonſenſe; but *totally* black, is ſenſe.

Adverbs may be derived from ſeveral of the parts of ſpeech; as, for example,

From a ſubſtantive, as, from	*ape* — *apiſhly*.
	man — *manfully*.
An adjective, as,	*ſweet* — *ſweetly*.
	ſtiff — *ſtiffly*.
	neat — *neatly*.
A participle, as,	*loving* — *lovingly*.
	learned — *learnedly*.
A prepoſition, as,	*near* — *nearly*.
	nigh — *nigh!y*.
	after — *afterwards*.

Adverbs are frequently compared, either regularly, or irregularly; as, *often, oftener, oftenest*; *much, more, most*; *wisely, more wisely, most wisely.*

The adverb is generally placed near the verb; and its propriety depends upon its position.

Two negatives in English destroy one another, or make an affirmative; as, I *cannot* eat *none*, signifies, *I can eat some.*

PREPOSITIONS.

A PREPOSITION may be known by putting a substantive, or a pronoun, in the following state after it, if it make sense, it is a preposition; as, *from* London *to* York; *above* them, *between* us; *with* me; *near* him.

Prepositions are frequently set after verbs; in which case they have the nature of adverbs.

Prepositions are usually placed before the words to which they relate; as, he rode *from* Newcastle *to* Shields.

The preposition should always be placed before the pronoun it governs; as, *with whom* do you live; *to whom* will you give that pen.

Many prepositions become adverbs, by being used in different senses and positions.

Different relations, and different senses, must be expressed by different prepositions; as, to converse *with* a person, *upon* a subject, *in* a house; she disapproved *of* my writing, and my writing was disapproved *by* her.

CON-

CONJUNCTIONS.

CONJUNCTIONS ſometimes become adverbs; and the ſenſe alone can determine when they are uſed as Conjunctions, and when as adverbs.

The principal of the Conjunctions may be thus arranged.

1. Copulative; as, *and, alſo, both, aſwell, likewiſe*
2. Disjunctive; as, *or, nor, either, neither.*
3. Conceſſive; as, *though, tho', although, indeed, albeit.*
4. Caſual; as, *for, becauſe.*
5. Conditional; as, *if, ſo, that, but, unleſs, provided.*
6. Rational; as, *therefore, wherefore, ſeeing, ſince.*
7. Adverſative; as, *yet, nevertheleſs, notwithſtanding.*
8. Exceptive; as, *but, except, unleſs.*
9. Suſpenſive; as, *whether or not, whether.*

Some conjunctions have their correſpondent ones anſwering to them in the conſtruction of a ſentence; as, *though* anſwers to *yet*, or *nevertheleſs*; *though* ſhe is young, *yet* ſhe is not handſome.

Whether to *or*	*not only* to *but*, or
either to *or*	*but alſo*
neither to *nor*	*by how much*, to
as to *as*	*by ſo much*
as to *ſo*	*ſo much*, to *how*
nor to *nor*	*much more.*
ſo to *that*	

INTERJECTIONS

INTERJECTIONS are put before nouns and the nominative case of pronouns; as, *O* king live for ever! *O* thou who dwellest in the heavens!

Some of the interjections are as follows, and expreſs,

1. Joy; as, *hey! brave! ha! ha! he!*
2. Grief; as, *ah! alas! woe's me! alack! a-lack-a-day!*
3. Wonder; as, *O ſtrange! vah! hah!*
4. Praiſe; as, *well done! O brave! very well!*
5. Averſion; as, *away! begone! fly! tuſh! piſh! piſhaw! ſoh! avaunt! pugh!*
6. Surprize; as, *ha! hey day! aha! what! ſtrange!*
7. Attention; as, *hark! lo! ſee! halloo!*
8. Silence; as, *huſh! hiſt! peace! ſilence! mum!*
9. Exultation! as, *heigh! huzza!*
10. Calling; as, *ho! ſoho! ho, ho! whoop! &c, &c.*

Nouns are ſometimes uſed as interjections; as, *O ſhame! O the villainy!*

ELLIPSIS.

THE omiſſion of a word neceſſary to the grammatical conſtruction of a ſentence, is called *Ellipſis*. The principal deſign of ellipſis, is to avoid repetitions, and to expreſs our ideas in few words.

Almoſt

Almoſt all compound ſentences are more or leſs elliptical; hence this manner of expreſſion ought to be particularly attended to.

EXAMPLE.

I love and fear him, i e. I love *(him)* and *(I)* fear him.

She is a good natured, diligent, well-behaved girl, i. e. ſhe is a good natured *(girl, and a)* diligent, *(girl, and a)* well-behaved girl.

There is nothing men are more difficient in, than knowing their own characters.

There is nothing *(in which)* men are more difficient, than *(in)* knowing their own characters.

A wiſe and ſelf-underſtanding man, inſtead of aiming at talents he has not, will ſet about cultivatingthoſe he has.

A wiſe *(man)* and *(a)* ſelf-underſtanding man, inſtead of aiming at talents *(which talents)* he has not, *(he,* i. e. the man) will ſet about cultivating thoſe *(talents which)* he has.

The wiſe and prudent conquer difficulties by daring to attempt them. Sloth and folly ſhiver and ſhrink at the ſight of toil and danger, and make the impoſſibility they fear.

The wiſe *(men)* and the prudent *(men, they)* conquer difficulties, by daring to attempt them *(difficulties)*. Sloth and folly *(they)* ſhiver and *(they)* ſhrink at *(the* ſight of toil and *(at the ſight of)* danger, and *(they)* make the impoſſibility *(which impoſſibility)* they *(ſloth and folly)* fear.

Exercises of inelegant and false Construction.

DILIGENT masters hears lessons themselves. Careless boys tears his best books; for which attentive teachers corrects them.

The most strongest men dies more sooner or later.

I loves reading very much; but thou is idle.

When the laborious farmers reaps plentifully, good men rejoices.

The ladys gathered the cherrys.

Gooses is very silly birds.

If the most mightiest monarchs would govern mercifully, even good subjects would be more better.

Three of the brothers was took prisoners.

To-days lesson is more difficulter than yesterdays, but to-morrows will be more so than either.

I esteem a girl which attend to her learning.

Thou, and your sister, and your brother is to visit I to-morrow.

You and thy family, and all that is thine.

Crafty and ungrateful knaves cheats and betrays their most, best, and faithfullest friends.

Cowards attempts to run and hides themselves, while hardy generals pursues, takes, and punishes him.

Thou gives a benefit twice to a deserving man, who gives it soon.

The good boy do learn; the naughty boys plays; the most swiftest horse wins; the slowest horses is overcome.

Canada, Nova Scotia, and the island of Cape Breton was ceded to Great Britain.

All the morality of our actions lie in the judgment we ourselves forms of them.

When

When a argument be over, how many reaſons do a man recollect, who his heat and violence made he utterly forget?

The fearful hares flies, while the nimble dogs follows.—Beautiful women is loved, and unhandſome one is deſpiſed.

Frugality and induſtry is the two hands of fortune.—The men drink heartily, and eat ſparingly—Prudent men forces evil; but the ſimple goes on and is puniſhed.

Next to the ſatisfaction I receives in the proſperity of a honeſt man, I is beſt pleaſed with the confuſion of an raſcal.

If thou wouldſt get a friend prove him firſt, and be not haſty to credit him; for ſome men is friends for his own occaſions, and wilt not abide in the day of thy trouble.

The miniſters preaches, but ſinners hear not.

Jeſus ſaid, for judgment I am come into this world; that they which ſee not might ſee; and that they which ſee might be made blind.

Him which tells a lie, are not ſenſible how great a taſk he undertakes; for him muſt invent twenty more to maintain that one.

A life well ſpent make old age pleaſant; but vice makes life itſelf troubleſome.

A conſcience free from guilt laugh at falſe accuſers; but fear is common to guilty perſons.

The beſt and moſt wiſeſt of men does ſometimes err.

My brother is a good boy, becauſe he read his leſſon; but thou is an bad boy, becauſe thou neglects thy book.

Thou commonly truants much, and is very idle, which is moſt pernicious things.

There dwells rational piety, modeſt hope, and chearful reſignation.

Them that oppreſs the poor to increaſe their riches ; and them who give to the rich ſhall come to want.

The remainder of the contents of that volumes, conſiſt of poems on ſeveral ſubjects.

The virtues of men is catching as well as his vices, and your own obſervations added, wilt ſoon diſcover what it is who command attention in one man, and make you tired with the diſcourſe of another.

Thoſe which chuſe a private life and retirement, though they may exert every generous and ſocial virtue, as far as their influence reach, makes not the moſt eminenteſt figure in hiſtory.

To overcome one's ſtomach, and to reſtrain paſſion, is an brave things.— To take uncertain things for certain, are fooliſh.—To excel in knowledge are thought brave ; but to be ignorant is accounted diſgraceful.

I have diſobliged my maſter, and provoked my father to anger, which troub'es me much.

The fear of God, contempt of the world, and ſtedfaſt hope of eternal life, makes quietneſs of mind, which are the moſt greateſt happineſs of man, and which all men earneſtly deſires.

God is a father to them who loves he, and he is an protector of the righteous who fears him.

My father houſe and my brother garden is joining.—The labour of poets bring mighty things to paſs.

That ſcholar which remember his maſter inſtructions get advantage ; but him who forgetteth they, obtain no profit.

Boys live an moſt troubleſome life at ſchool, as them ſuppoſes ; but idleneſs are the cauſe that ſtudy art wearifome to they ; for the paths of learn-

learning is ſmooth and pleaſant; but idle drones thinks them rough and impaſſable.

Scholars, which deſires to be wiſe and learns, is not content with one reading; but reads over again them things which is for his inſtruction.

Idle and naughty girls endeavour to allure diligent girls from ſtudying, but they hearken not to her temptations; for no good are gotten by neglecting their ſtudys and playing.

That ſcholar which is chaſtiſed for taunting, has no reaſon to accuſe his maſter of ſeverity; but ought rather to blame his own idleneſs, and reſolves to be more diligent in future.

Scholars mayſt learn by teaching one another; for they faſten the things they have formerly learned more ſteadfaſtly in their memories by repeating them over.

It much concern boys to beware of evil company, as him would avoid a plague:—For wicked boys is more hurtfuler to the mind, as the moſt peſtilenteſt diſeaſes to the body.

Thou and I, which ſpoiled the pens and paper, who we bought, has provoked our maſter, which love thrifty boys, that keep their things carefully, and ſpoils nothing.

Shake of ſloth, who is an great enemy both to boys and men.—Leave vanity and play, who, though it pleaſes the fancy, does not profit the underſtanding.—Apply thyſelf to ſtudy, and let not the example of idle boys hinders thy diligence.

Children like tender oziers takes the bow,
And as them firſt is faſhion'd always grows;
For what we learn in youth, to that alone
In age us be by ſecond nature prone.

After

AFTER I, my ſiſter, and other friends had dined, they went to church.—Nothing are here wanted but charms.— Was it your brother or your ſiſters who was viſiting my father yeſterday?—The maſter or the ſcholar is reading.—The evils of human life is numerous enough, without being multiplied by that of choice.—Theſe kind of fellows is always doing miſchief.—I have not ſpoken to my friend this ſix week. Nadab and Abihu, the ſons of Aaron, took either of them his cenſer. —They crucified him, and two other with him, on either ſide one, and Jeſus in the midſt.

This boy is a good child, it reads well.—You and I will go to church. where they will hear a good ſermon. Theſe are all the boys which were idle.—Do you ſee that boys rudeneſs, ſhe had almoſt hit the womans face.—George Careleſs his book.—Miſs Holdroyd her pen.—Is this the way to St Paul?—I cannot pleaſe her and thou both.—There was an earthquake, who made the earth to tremble.—I am uſed walk every day.—I dares not to ſtay.—You ought not walk but ride.—He had rather to ſtarve than to work.—We lament that we ſee ſo many to make no conſcience of ſin.

That affair did not fall into his cognizance.—He is a ſtrict obſerver after modes and fathions.—I diſſent with you on that matter.—Power often prevails upon right.—He ſhould be true for the truſt repoſed into him —If he is alone tell him the news; if there is any with him do not tell he. —James writes better than him.—Can you read better than me?—I have not ſo much money as him.—You are more taller than her.—His crime was eaſier detected than the others.—His is excellent good books.—I will perform agreeable to my promiſe, and ſuch honeſty are exceeding rare.—

This

This man is exceeding wiſe.—Every man ſhould act ſuitable to his character and ſtation in life.—I only ſpake three words.—I ſhall only take notice of that thing who are neceſſary.—Our ſufficiency only is from God.—Who ſpilt the ink? him.—Who ſaid ſo? us.—Which are the naughty boys? them.—Which of you reads firſt? me.—Who broke the glaſs? her, none but her.—Who did all this miſchief? them, who but them —He is the moſt honeſt man alive.—Drunkenneſs and lying renders men of the moſt brighteſt parts, the common jeſt of the moſt meaneſt clown.—John is more taller than Thomas, but he is an more better boy.

Why did you truſt them? are either of them your friends? I is perſuaded neither of them are.

Homer was not the inventreſs of fables; they were far more antienter than him.

That houſe is very pleaſantly ſituate; ſhe ſtand upon the river brink.

Your ſiſter and thou art much to be praiſed.

Death pity none, neither rich or poor.

No ſtate cannot ſubſiſt without ſubordination.

I cannot eat none.—I have no ſtomach for no victuals.

Billion has roſe to ſix ſhilling a ounce.

The books were gave me by my brother.

David ſlung a ſtone, and ſmite the philiſtine in his forehead.

He has wrote ſeveral poems on this ſubject.

Some diſaſter has certainly befel him.

This is the man who you lent the book to.

She they eſteem as the inventor of their arts.

Not one in a hundred either read or ſpeak with propriety.

Thoſe who he thought true to his party, deceives

ceives him —They who he thinks true to his party, deceived he.

This is well wrote.—Who wrote it? me, ſir.

Anger and impatience is always unreaſonable, it deſtroy a man happineſs.

A noble youth, which were called *Pauſanias*, did ſlew *Philip* as he went to the public games, and it were thought that Alexander did encouraged him to ſo great a crime.

There are more hope of a ſwearer as of a liar.

It has been remarkable ſevere weather this three weeks.

He we have ſent to treat with ye.

A jeſt is no argument, or a laugh demonſtration.

The deſtination of the ſhips were a ſecret.

Every creature are beholding to their creator.

Proſperity and moderation ſeldom meets together.

By this means a number of people are employed

All things proceeds from God; order, grace, and beauty ſprings from his ſovereign hand.

My copy is quite different to yours.

All the dedicate things he gave to his ſon.

I excuſe thou from ſeeing they.—He was accuſed of not uſing ſhe well. The learning languages are very difficult.—Learning of languages is difficult.—By exerciſing of our faculties them is improved.—Do thou think thou can find a woman without fault.—The lady which you want to ſee are in the country.—I am the perſon who declare and affirm the truth.—Every dedicate thing in Iſrael ſhall be theirs.—To ſeek revenge are painful. Avoid books who tends to inſtil vicious principles.—By this means a number of people are employed. Juſtice and mercy waits before God throne; benevolence and love enlightens his countenance.

The

The voice of wiſdom ſpeak in all God works; but the human underſtanding comprehended it not —Thoughtleſs men bridles not his tongue; he ſpeaks at random, and are entangled in the folly of his own words Supreme authority, of what nature ſoever it is, are neceſſary, to prevent more greater evils.

On this new road were built an number of houſes who was let for rents conſiderable high.—Her grief were exceeding great,—her voice were broke,—her look was full of melancholy ſymptoms.—Here's ſo many characters, that the perſon of the emperor cannot be miſtaken, ſince not one of them agree with any but he.—Exery ſpecies of indelicacy in converſation are ſhameful in themſelves, and exceeding diſguſting.

Him that is ſlow to anger, is more good than the mighty; and him who ruleth his ſpirit, than he which take a city.—The army was diſperſed into ſmall parties, and in this condition, were eaſy defeated by the Romans.—She would have ſuffered far more greater puniſhment, had not the king his daughter interpoſed.—No ſooner was fifty talents paid for his ranſom, but he put to ſea again in perſuit of the privateers.

The moſt nobleſt enjoyment of the mind of men, are the ſtudy of the works of his Creator and Redeemer —To he who the ſcience of nature delight, all objects bring proof of a God: every thing who prove it, give cauſe of admiration.—He was extreme little and deformed, yet exceeding witty, and tolerable well verſed in languages.—They are extreme angry to us, for not being of the ſame ſentiments as them and their friends.

So David went, him and the ſix thouſand men that was with him, and came to the brook Beſor.

And

And ſo alſo was James and John the ſon of Zebedee, which was partners with Simon.—A man which entertain a high opinion of herſelf is naturally ungrateful; he have too great a eſteem of its own merit, to be thankful for any favour received Whatever convenience may be ſuppoſed to be in falſehood and diſſimulation they is ſoon over.—Pleaſure or recreation of one kind or other are abſolutely neceſſary.

Malice and injuſtice has its day, like ſome ſhort-lived vermin, who dies in ſhooting their own ſtings.—If theſe notions are true, as I verily believe they be, I thought it might be worth publiſhing at this time.—He which give away his treaſure wiſely, give away his plagues; he that retain riches, heap up ſorrow.

Virtue, who ſhould be preferred before the moſt fineſt gold, is valued at but a low rate; and virtuous men which is to be eſteemed before rich, is often much deſpiſed.—But they enjoys inward peace and tranquility, whilſt the moſt greateſt men loaden with wealth is miſerable, becauſe they want the chiefeſt happineſs of man, who is tranquility of mind.

Can any perſon, on their firſt entrance into the world, be fully ſecure, that they ſhall not be deceived.—The wonderful civilities that has paſſed of late year, between the nation of authors and that of readers, is a unanſwerable argument of an very refined age.—Vaunt not of thy body, becauſe it were formed firſt; or of your brain, becauſe your ſoul reſide there: Is not the maſter of the houſe honourabler than their walls.—His face was eaſily taken either in painting nor ſculpture; ſcarce any one, tho' never ſo indifferent ſkilled in their art, failed to hit it.

They

They took aſhes of the furnace, and ſtood before Pharaoh, and Moſes ſprinkled it towards heaven, and it became a boyl breaking forth upon man and upon beaſt.—When once a nation loſe their regard to juſtice, when they do not look upon it as venerable, holy, and inviolable, we may venture pronounce it haſtening to their ruin.—The firſt ſtep to being wiſe, are to know thou is ignorant; and if you wouldſt not be eſteemed fooliſh, caſt of a folly of being wiſe to your own conceit.

I ſhall very zealous perſevere in my application, not only to Cæſar, but to all thoſe which are moſt in his favour, every one of whom I know to be my friends.—There are nothing who more betray a baſe and ungenerous ſpirit, then the giving ſecret ſtabs to an man reputation.—I know no reaſon why we ſhould make the way who lead to eternal life narrower, and the gates more ſtraiter than God himſelf appear to have made it.

If they fought better than us, or we more worſe then them; it were owing to the nature of the ground.—What leſs can ſuch an weak and infirm old man as me do, but celebrate the divine praiſes to my God?—Thou can ſpeak alone, O man!—Wonder at your glorious prerogative; but pay to him which gaveſt they, an rational and welcome praiſe by hea ty zeal.

The old Romans did conquered all nations.—You and me dines in the country to-day; but thou and your brother ſpends the day with I tomorrow.—Men will finds it difficulter to be well with riches, as to be at eaſe under an want of it. Men governs itſelf eaſier in poverty as in the moſt greateſt abundance with riches.

I dares not to tell you a ſyllable of the matter. Every tree is known by their own fruit.—What

greater, or publicker, or frequenter or numerouſer, or beneficialer miracles can almoſt be imagined than Chriſt did.—I have lived in this way this many years.—This men are choſe for the dijeſting a code of laws for governing of that common-wealth.—The power was divided equal between this three.—Anger and impatience is every where unreaſonable.

His raiment became exceeding white as ſnow, ſo that no fuller on earth could white them.—Have you forgot yourſelves and I.—She was heir to her brother's eſtate.—He led a ſingular pious life.—He bade them not to be afraid.—I cannot eat none.—Neither your love or your hatred concern me.—Notwithſtanding all your threats and menaces, I am ſo determined to go on.—So white as ſnow.—The contention were as ſharp that they departed aſunder.—By how much the morals of youth are, by bad examples, in danger of being corrupted; by as much ſhould all ſuch examples be carefully concealed from they.—If revenge art moſt deteſtable, what then is cruelty? It poſſeſs the cruelties of the other; want even a pretence of his provocations, who the other pretend to have.

Is it poſſible thou can be my child, bone of my bone, and fleſh of my fleſh, and yet tranſgreſs the rules of virtue who thou was teached in child-hood.—So white as ſnow.—So with the ſervants as with the maſter.—If you were as much affected with hearing, how much more would you have been charmed with ſeeing?—The language, I believe, may be better learnt here than in courts, and more greater cities, where artifice and diſguiſe is more in faſhion.

A wiſe man wilt hear, and will increaſeth learning; and an man of underſtanding ſhalt attains unto wiſe counſels.—Wiſdom art better than rubies: and all the the thing who mayeſt be deſired is not to be compare unto them.—If a man hath an hundred ſheeps, and one of them be go aſtray, do him not leave the ninety and nine, and goeth into the mountains and ſeeketh that who is gone aſtray. Pleaſure and amuſement, purſued with moderation, is as requiſite for the preſervations of health, as heat, air, and moiſture is for the growth of plants and flowers.

Next in degree is the nobility, which has the direction of all affairs: either being attended by an number of dependents in proportion to their eſtate and quality.—A Chriſtian way is ſo narrow, and the danger ſo great, as require him to be continual upon the watch.—A extraordinary enterpriſe, undertook without a ſtrong reſolution, and manage without care, nor proſecuted without vigour, will not only prove abortive, as will be attended of diſappointments and diſgrace.—Beware of the man which have no regard to her own reputation, ſince it art not like him ſhould has my for your: Him which is told of an fault, and ſay he doth not care, merit contempt.

Mark that parent hen! ſay a father to its beloved ſon. With what anxious care doſt it call together ſhe offspring, and covers they with its expand wings? The kite art hovering in the air, and diſappoint of her prey, may perhaps darts upon the hen itſelf, and bears it off in his talons. Doſt not this ſight ſuggeſts to thou the tenderneſs and affection of your mother? Its watchful care protected thou in your helpleſs infancy, when her nouriſhed thee with its milk, taught your limb

to move, and thine tongue to lisp it unformed accents.

In childhood she has mourn over thy little griefs; have rejoice in your innocent delights; hast administered to you the healing balm in sickness; and have instill into your mind the love of truth, of virtue, and of wisdom. Oh! cherish every sentiment of respect for such a mother: Her merit your most warmest gratitude, esteem, and veneration.

Her looks, methink, of old Acastos line, and to my mind recal that patron of my happy life.—And is thou then Acastos dear remains, she whom my restless gratitude have sought in vain.—How bloody was the papists in the Irish massacre; they respect neither age, or sex, or rank:—all fell in one promiscuous and horridest carnage.—He took care that no one should suffer no injury, tho' there were so great a army within the walls.

Joy and grief hastens and delays time.—A man in great misery mayest as far lose her measure, and to think the minute a hour, or in joy thinks the hour an minute.—A inward inclination to do a wrong nor evil thing are sinful; for the thought have already stained the conscious heart with guilt, before the intention ripen into action.

A man cannot never becomes eminent in any profession without resolution and diligent application; or can the most easiest labours be accomplish with indolence and sloth.

Horace, a celebrate Roman poet, relate, that a countryman who wanted to pass a river, did stood loitering on the banks of her, in the foolish expectation, that an current so rapid would soon discharge their waters. But the stream still flowed, increase perhaps by fresh torrents from the mountains,

tains; and them muſt for ever follows, becauſe the ſources from whom them is derived art inexhauſtible.

Thus the idle and irreſolute youth trifle over his books, or waſte in play their precious moments, deferring the taſk of improvement, who at firſt is eaſy to accompliſh, but who become more and more difficulter the more longer her is neglect.

How could them poſſible know it, which was entire ignorant of the holy ſcriptures, who was able alone to reſolve theſe kind of difficulties — The feeling an injury muſt be previous to revenging of it; but the noble mind diſdain to ſay, it hurts I. The deſire of pleaſing make a man agreeable or unwelcome to them with who him converſeſt, according to the motive from whom theſe inclination appear to flows.

He have late printed a great number of authors in ſuch a manner, as ſhew him to have been a very ingenious and learned man for his poſſeſſion.—He that expect good, and would have it ariſe out from evil, may, with the ſame confidence, plants a thiſtle and expects it to bring forth figs, or to ſow tares and expects wheat.

There is two things ordinary makes us to ſuſpect the fidelity of a witneſs; if there is either an appearance of deceit in the manner of the relation, either of the deſign in the end of it; but the witneſſes of Chriſt his reſurrection is free of both this grounds of jealouſy.

So long as wit and humour continues, and the generality of us dares to have their own way of thinking, ſpeaking, and acting, this nation are not like to give any quarters to a invader, much leſſer to bear with any abſurdities of popery.

The proper peruſal of hiſtory, how pleaſant il-

lumination of mind, how uſeful directions of life, how ſprightly incentives to virtue do it afford.

The tongue and pen is both interpreters of the mind, but the latter are the moſt faithfuleſt of the two. as they leave things behind on a more authentic and laſting record.

Humanity and prudence procures wiſdom and underſtanding; but pride and arrogance ingenders contention, and brings forth ignorance and folly.

Quality and equipage does not abſolve mankind from the divine laws, or gives a ſanction for perjury; but rather enforces the obligations of equity and truth.

This book contain a large and moſt uſefuleſt variety of choice and entertaining letter on ſeveral occaſion, exemplified after the modiſheſt way of compiling or inditing; exceeding pleaſant ſo well as profitable, and may ſerves as inſtructions nor examples, for all young gentleman and lady, when at ſchool, to write to their parents at home, as well ſo all others, to bring them to the ready way of write letters well and with commendation.

Opportunity loſt cannot never be recal; therefore it are of the moſt high conſequence and moſt greateſt wiſdom in youth, to make all the improvement it can in his early day; for a young overgrown dunce ſeldom make a figure in any branch of learning.

It is better to ſuffer wrong as to do it to another, for he may be a good man which ſuffers, but he muſt be a bad man which offer it.

The higher and the low; the rich and the poorer, the wiſe and the ignoranter, when the ſoul ſhall have ſhook off the cumbrous ſhackles of theſemortal life, ſhall receive from the mouth of the Lord,

a juſt

a juſt and everlaſting ſentence according to his works.

Bad company general infect and taint a man's reputation, and expoſes he to the ſame cenſure and puniſhment, tho' innocent, as is juſt due to his notorious companions.

Of all the fooliſh ſins who infects and poiſons youth, none are ſo abſurd and ridiculous as common-ſwearing —Becauſe vice and folly is mixed together, without any apparent advantage.

Boaſt not of thy health and ſtrength too much; only whilſt thee enjoy it, gives praiſe to he which beſtow all good things upon all men: Uſes them well leſt he deprives thou of they. God doth gives to thou, returns him not evil.

There is nothing as common as to find a man, which in the general obſervation of her carriage, you take to be of a uniform temper, ſubject to none unaccountable ſtarts of humour, or paſſion, as he is ſo much unlike hiſelf, and differ ſo much from a man you firſt did took him to be, as any two diſtinct perſon canſt differ from each others.

Happy art the man which allow herſelf time to make its peace with God, and ſigns a truce with heaven; but more to be admire art him, that are obliged to live in the midſt of temptations, and yet canſt be in love by religion to the moſt laſt moment of her life.

In converſation avoids commending any man to its face, for that ſavours of flatter; but rather commends he to others, that them may have an good opinion of it.

Keep ſuch company as you canſt improve, or them can improves thou; and if neither you or thy companions cannot make one another no better, rather leave they than grows worſer by they.

Lazy

Lazy folks takes the moſt pains. Some people is as careleſs that them will run all hazard, rather than help theirſelves at the expence of a little trouble, and it general happens that they are the moſt greateſt ſuffers in the concluſion.

I recommend it to you, not perhaps above all things, but very abſurd above mucheſt things to ſticks to thy own underſtanding a littler more than thou do; for believe I, a ounce of him will anſwer your purpoſe more beter as a pound weight of others peoples. There are a certain timidity who render early life amiable, ſo a matter of ſpeculation, but are very inconvenient indeed, not to ſays dangerous, according to a preſent humour of an world, in matters of practice.

There are *an manly confidence*, whom, as her ſpring from a conſciouſneſs of poſſeſſing certain excellent qualities and valuable attainments, us cannot hath too early; and there are no more impropriety in offering manifeſtation of him to the world, as the putting on thy helmet in the day of battle. Us wants her as a protection, by the inſults and injuries of other; of, in your particular circumſtances, me conſiders them as a defenſive quality, to prevent thou from be run down, or run over, by the firſt ignorant blockhead or inſolent coxcomb, which perceive your modeſty to be a reſtraint on thy ſpirit.

But this by the way. The applicat on are left to thine own diſcernment and good ſenſe, of whom me ſhall not writes what me thinks, and what other thinks, which teſtimony wilt wear well.

Me art ſo much betterer pleaſed ſince I ſets our foot on the continent, that it wouldſt do thee good to ſees, and more gooder ſtill to hears I; for I has recover our voice in this genial climate; and ſo far

far is I now from finding a difficulty to make ourſelves heard acroſs the table, as me are almoſt fit to preach to an cathedral.

Here every eye beam delight, and every voice are tune to joy.—The vintage have be abundant, and are now at the cloſe.—Though me oughteſt not in prudence to take much time to look behind I; ſo I cannot reſiſts a temptation of getting out of mine chaiſe, and ſitting for a whole evening on a bank to ſee this happy people dances away the labours of the day: and thus them contrives, for two or three hours at leaſt out of the twenty-four, *to forget*, God bleſs they, that there is ſuch thing as labour and care in a world.

This innocent oblivion of ſorrows are one of the moſt happieſt arts of life; and philoſophy, in all his ſtore-houſe of human remedies have nothing like her. Indeed I is perſuade that mirth (a *ſober, well-regulated mirth*) is perfect acceptable to that kind BEING which made we; and that a man may laugh, and ſings, and dances to—and after all goes to heaven.

Me never couldſt—and I never can—nay, I poſitive ever will, believe as we was ſent in theſe world to go ſorrowing through her. On the contrary, every objects arounds I—the rural dance, and the ruſtic minſtrelſey, whom I behoids and hears from mine window, tells I that man is framed for joy.

Joy, as I takes her, are a very *ſerious things*, and the firſt of human poſſeſſions.—May thy treaſury, our dear friend, continues to have good ſtore in him—and, like the *widow cruiſe*, may ſhe fails not!

All mankind wouldſt makes a figure—To aſpire to ſtations above we, art a maxim univerſal adopted; yet perhaps, the moſt trueſt wiſdom, and

the

the moſt ſure happineſs are, to emulate well the rank in who us is born; for why ſhouldſt any man covets and to diſtinguiſhes hiſelf farther than her real well being mayeſt to make neceſſary?

An huſbandman, which claimed kindred by Robert Groſthead, biſhop of Lincoln, requeſt at her a office.—Couſin, ſay the biſhop, if your cart art broke, me will mended it; if thy plough am old, we wilt give thou an new one, and ſeed to ſow even his land:—but an huſbandman me found ye, and a husbandman us will leaves them.—It ſeem, the biſhop thinked it more kinder ſerve her *in* his way, then to took him *out* of her way.

Crœſus were king of Lydia.—Her very name, who are become a proverb, carry in him a idea of immenſe riches.—The wealth of theſe princeſs, to judge of them only by a preſents whom he maked to the temple of Delphos, muſt have be exceſſive great—Moſt of them preſent was to be ſee in a time of Herodotus; and waſt worth ſeveral million. We may part account of a treaſures of theſe prince by certain mines who he had ſituate, according to Strabo, among Pergamos and Aternes; and from the little river Pactolus, the ſand of whom were gold. Theſe uncommon affluence, who were an thing extraordinary, neither enervated or ſoften Crœſus courage. She thoughted it unworthy of a prince to ſpend her time in idleneſs and pleaſures.

Herodotus obſerve, that him was the firſt conqueres of the Greeks, which, till then, had never be ſubject to a foreign power. But what are ſtill extraordinaryer in this princeſs, tho' ſhe was ſo immenſe rich and ſo great a warrior, yet her moſt chiefeſt delight were in literature and the ſciences. Her court was the ordinary of that famous and learn

learn men as revered by antiquity, and distinguish by the name of the seven wise men.

Solon, two of the most celebratedst among they, after having establish new laws at Athens, goed to Sardis, where she were receive in a manner suitable to so great a man. The king, attended by a numerous court, appeared in all her regal pomp and splendor, dress in the magnificentest apparel, enriched with gold and glittering with diamonds.

Notwithstanding the novelty of this spectacle to Solon, it did not appeared that she was the least moved by her, or did him utter the word who discover either surprise nor admiration; on a contrary, people of sense may discern from her behaviour, that she did looked upon all these outward pomp, as a indication of a little mind, who knows not in whom true greatness consist.

These coldness and indifference in Solon first approach, gave not the king no favourable opinion of her new guest. She afterwards order that all her treasures, her magnificent apartments, and cost furniture should be shew her. When Solon had see all, she were again present to the king Crœsus then ask he, whom, in all her travels, her had found, of mankind, a most true happy? One Tellus, reply Solon, a citizen Athens, a very honestest and good man, which had live all her day without indigence, had alway seed hims country in a flourish condition, had children which was universal esteem, with the satisfaction of see that children children, and at last did died glorious fighting to her country.

Crœsus, though astonish to a answer in whom gold and silver wast not accounted as nothing, as flattering herselves with being rank in the second degree happiness, ask she, which of all that she had

seed,

ſeed, was the moſt neareſt in degree to Tellus. Solon anſwer, Cleobus and Bilton, for Argos, two brother, who had left behind he a perfect pattern of fraternal affection, and of the reſpect due to children from their parents What ſay Crœſus, you do not then reckon I in the number of the happy? Solon, unwilling either to flatter nor exaſperate them, calm replied, The life of man ſeldom exceed ſeventy year, who are made up of month, week, and day, not two of whom is exact alike: ſo that the time to come art only a ſeries of accident who cannot be foreſee. Therefore, continue her, *no man cannot be eſteem happy, but ſhe which happineſs God continue to her life end.*

It were not long before Crœſus did experienced the truth of what Solon had told us. A war commenced among her and Cyrus, king of Perſia, which having lay ſiege to Sardis, carry it, and did took Crœſus captive. Crœſus being a priſoner, was condemn by the victreſs to be burnt alive, with fourteen young Lydians, as a ſacrifice and firſt fruits of her victory. Crœſus, ſtretched above the funeral pile, recollecting the philoſopher admonition, cry aloud, O Solon, Solon, Solon! Cyrus, be preſent, were curious know why Crœſus pronounce theſe celebrate name with ſo much vehemence. Being telled the reaſon, and reflecting above the uncertain ſtate of all ſublunary thing, ſhe did commiſerated the misfortunes of the princeſs, cauſe he to be took from the pile, and treat we as long as it lived with honour and reſpect. Thus had Solon a glory, with a ſingle ſentence, ſave the life of one king, and give an wholeſome leſſon of inſtruction to others.

FINIS.